

1888.

The year 1888 promises to be a year of splendid political developments, one and all redounding to the glory and triumph of a

# UNITED DEMOCRACY. In the Front Line will be found

THE SUN.

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BATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1888.

A Dishonest Neighbor to be Checked. The interesting and instructive discussion of the Inter-State Commerce bill before the Senate Committee yesterday will probably result in the early adoption of the proposed

"And nothing in this act shall be construed to allow any common carrier to receive any freight in the United States to be carried in scaled cars or in bond by railroad through a foreign country to any other place in tice are hereby repealed."

Ever since the present Constitution went into effect, it has been the settled and unbroken policy of the National Congress to protect our coasting trade and reserve it exclustvely for the benefit of ships carrying American registers, and from the session of the First Congress, now nearly one hundred years, no foreign ship has been permitted to engage in our coasting trade.

The purpose of the laws and regulations was evidently to protect and foster American commerce. When these laws and regulations were first made, railroads were unknown and unthought of; but if they had been in existence along our land borders, as ships were on our seaboard waters, can it be doubted that Congress would have fostered and protected them, within our own limits, as against railroads located in foreign territory, just as our home-built and registered ships were protected against the competition

Upon what principle of fairness should foreign railroads be permitted to engage in our inter-State commerce when foreign ships are absolutely prohibited from doing so? Can it be contended that our commerce up and down the Atlantic coast, or along the Gulf of Mexico, or up and down the Pacific coast, or along the great lakes, between points exclusively within our national jurisdiction, has any better right to protection against the competition of foreign ships, than commerce between other points within our boundaries not covered by salt water or the great lakes has to protection from the competition of foreign railroads?

In the times of our greatest national emergency since rallroads came into use the Government levied and collected a heavy tax from railroad earnings, and will doubtless do so again whenever another emergency arises which seems to justify or require it. Several of our Pacific railroads owe it a very large sum of money, estimated at as much as one hundred million dollars. It has therefore a very great direct interest in their prosperity, and is bound in common justice to protect them by all proper means.

There is not another Government in the world that permits or has ever thought of permitting, a practice such as we now encourage on the part of the Canadian railroads; and the absurdity and injustice of it are abundantly manifest when it is remembered that the Government of the very Dominion which is becoming enriched by its enjoyment refuses positively to permit American railroads in the Northwest to take wheat out of Manitoba, haul it through the United States, and reënter it free of duty for Canadian points.

# Mr. George as a Practical Man.

Evidently Mr. HENRY GEORGE is more practical than visionary.

Mr. GEORGE has twice led a political party through an election canvass on a certain platform of his own invention, and he appears to have appreclated the lessons of these two campaigns as clearly as any one. It being shown, to him as to others, that his tax scheme had no more than a gasp of political life left in it, Mr. GEORGE, wishing to remain in politics, again takes up an idea possessing a vital force in the public mind, and declares himself its advocate.

The idea is free trade. It is an old hobby of Mr. Gronge's. He is as pure, as uncom promising, and, to do him justice, as sincere and undenying a free trader as the Hon. FRANK HURD. Even when at the head of a labor party in the city of New York Mr. Ground faced the music, when it occasionally arose, like a man, and never tried to misrepresent himself, on this topic. Now, since he cannot raise the issue which he has sought in his two campaigns in this city, he declares for free trade with such singleness of purpose that he is prepared to repudiate his old party, provided he can find a free trade party to support. "I am opposed," says Mr. GEORGE In the Washington Post, to a third party Presidential candidate, so long as the Administration and the Democratic party tend toward freedom."

Through the same medium Mr. GEORGE declares that "Mr. CLEVELAND has set his face clearly in the direction of free trade;" and as this statement is preceded by the opinion that "there is little doubt that Mr. CLEVELAND will be the Democratic nominee in the campaign of next fall," Mr. GEORGE's hones for the future must be high.

It is to be observed that Mr. George's estimate of Mr. CLEVELAND and his influence upon the Democracy agrees accurately with that of the other eminent free trader mentioned above, the Hon. FRANK HURD of Ohio. But what will the former labor leader do if his present judgment regarding the Democracy should prove to be erroneous? If Mr. CLEVELAND should not be the candidate, or if the Democratic party should re fuse to take a free trade attitude, will be cleave to it all the same?

For our part we imagine he will stick to the Democracy. He was a Democrat when free trade was not in the air at all, and it would not be unnatural for him to take his place in the Democratic ranks again just for old acquaintance's sake. In the second place, rning his chances of again becoming a

labor party wants him. The evidence on that point was pretty clear even before Dr. McGLYNN's utterance on Thursday evening.

The Opening of Parliament.

The proceedings by which Parliament was opened were on this occasion more than or-dinarily tame and perfunctory. In the Queen's speech, however, there were some interesting revelations of the Government's purposes, and still more worthy of attention were some declarations made in the subsequent debate by the chiefs of the three great parties, Lord SALIBBURY, Mr. GLADSTONE, and Mr. Parnell.

The only Irish measure announced in the

Queen's speech was a land purchase bill. This indicates a wish to pacify the Irish landlords, whose allegiance to the Tory party has been shaken by the sweeping reduction of all Irish rents to the average extent of at least 12 per cent, under a decree of the Land Commissioners. The land owners see that if they are to profit by a Government purchase scheme, it must be adopted quickly, for the selling value of their lands, being proportionate to the rents paid, is already much lower than it was when Mr. GLADSTONE introduced his proposal for a peasant proprietary.

It will inevitably be cut down still further, should Mr. PARNELL pass the measure, of which he has given notice, and by which the term of judicial rents would be seven years instead of fifteen. But, however desirable a land purchase project may seem to Irish landlords, they need look for no help from Mr. GLADSTONE, for although in June, 1886, he offered to pledge the credit of the Government for the purchase money, he now distinctly refuses to countenance any direct dealings between the Treasury and amendment to that measure, which is as folindividual creditors. It was on the very ground now taken by Mr. GLADSTONE that Mr. CHAMBERLAIN opposed his leader's land bill in 1886, and we shall be curious to see whether the scruples of the Birmingham statesman disappear, now that the proposition to burden the exchequer comes from the Tories.

The nature of the innovations by which it is hoped to cheapen the transfer of land is not as yet disclosed. It is not likely, however, that the Tory lawyers will do more than provide some facilities for registration. They have never shared Lord BROUGH M's inclination to adopt that other featurenamely. State insurance of titles, which is coupled with registration under the Ton-RENS system in the Australian colonies.

This is not the only point of the Government programme as to which the language of the Queen's speech is unusually vague. The extent of the concession to be offered to the tithe agitation which has gained so much headway in Wales, is left indefinite. Neither can the scope of the Local Government bill be inferred from anything said by Lord SALIS-BURY or Mr. W. H. SMITH. According to the London newspapers, however, such a bill has been framed, and approved not only by all sections of the Tory party, but by Lord HABTINGTON. This is the measure which Mr. PARNELL predicted would disrupt the coalition, and, assuredly, a plan for reconstructing local government which should satisfy the country 'Squires on the one hand, and the Tory democratic followers of Lord RANDOLPH CHURCHILL on the other, would be a curiosity.

The allusions made during the debate to England's foreign relations will be closely scanned, coming as they do immediately after BISMARCK's speech in the Reichstag. So far as the Liberal Opposition is concerned. Mr. GLADSTONE made it plain that Russia might have a free hand in Bulgaria, for, the Afghan boundary controversy being settled, he was " not aware that any other cause for misunderstanding remained between the nations." Lord SALISBURY did not share Mr. GLADSTONE'S disregard for the outcome of events in the Balkan region. Englishmen, he said, had interested themfor four generations in the selves fate of southeastern Europe, and would not now show themselves indifferent. He protested, nevertheless, that the Berlin treaty was and still is "highly acceptable" England, and he to the execution of its stipulations for the surrender of Fastern Roumella to Turkey. and the election of a prince approved by all the treaty powers. These are Russia's demands, and apparently Lord SALIBBURY, like BISMARCE, intends to yield to them. provided they are not imposed by military force. It seems clear, at all events, that so long as the present Government is in office, England will follow Germany as regards her foreign policy, and this, we need not say, is a guarantee of peace.

# Lock Them Up Permanently.

On Saturday evening sixteen professional pickpockets were arrested by police detectives on the general ground that they are just at present too active in the pursuit of their criminal business.

It does not seem to have been at all difficult for the detectives to find them and take them in, and probably if they were set to work to lock up every professional thief in town the police would speedily have the whole number under arrest, for these criminals and their haunts are all familiar to them. Nobody can pursue crime as a profession without becoming known to the detectives, for, sooner or later, and usually during his early apprenticeship at the bustness, he is bound to fall into the hands of the police, according to whose understanding the habitual criminal is only the man wh continues in his career of crime after having served his time in prison.

Those habitual criminals, the thieves, burglars, pickpockets, and bunco men, not only prey upon individuals, but so long as they are abroad they impose upon the whole public great expense to protect property against their depredations. They must be watched by a large police force, and everybody must be on his guard against them, locking and barring his doors and buttoning up his pockets lest he become their victim. The entire organization of society is affected by this necessity of catching and circumventing the criminal class, and it is a class which is all the time growing by natural increase and because of the recruits its vicious influence brings in. Yet, except for occa sional punishments in prison, these criminals are permitted to go about like honest people and to remain a terror to the community, although they and their occupations are well

known to the police. Why, then, if it is so easy to pick them out and lock them up, are they still suffered to be abroad? That is a question which has of recent years much engaged the attention of congresses of penologists in this country and Europe, with the result that the permanent seclusion of professional criminals has come to be regarded as the most important step toward the prevention and cure of the evil of crime.

In their report to the Legislature last year, the Prison Labor Reform Commission of this State summarized the arguments which had been advanced on this subject, and advised that "incorrigibles should be sentenced to State prison for life," defining as incorrigibles those who had already been twice labor candidate we do not believe that any convicted of felony. Before making this

recommendation the Commission instituted a very exhaustive inquiry to ascertain the judgment of experienced prison managers, and, "with but one single exception," says their report, "have we found the man of experience to doubt the justness or desir-ableness of giving to incorrigibles a life

santange." Ohio has already pursued the course advised by this Commission, in enacting a law making conviction of felony for the third time punishable with life-long imprisonment, though after a limited period the convict may be allowed to go out upon parole during good behavior, remaining, however, under police supervision, and subject at any time to be returned to prison. At the first indication that he is falling into his old practices the paroled prisoner is again taken into custody.

That is the true method of dealing with the professional criminal. He is a lunatic whom it is not safe to have abroad.

With Months for Muskets. Our bellicose but esteemed contemporary, the Cincinnati Commercial Gasette, furnishe

to the Shermanic or Forakererian party this striking and artistic object lesson:



The cut is beautiful, but too simple for detail. Two navy revolvers and two guns, one apparently a muzzle loader and one a breech loader, and a powder horn which might be taken for a flask of cologne, are certainly mild weapons for making the South solid If one might be permitted to judge by the look of the guns, moreover, they are antiquated weapons, and never go off except when some fool tampers with them under the impression that they are not loaded. No Democrat would be found dead at a cook fight with such blunderbusses on his person. They evidently belong to Republicans, and will not be used again until there is a Republican victory in the South. We pity the poor wretch who fires them off in the ignorance of his heart. His funeral will be the next celebration which his family will hold. As for the horse pistols, they make very neat ornaments on the wall, but they are as rusty as Fire Alarm FORAKEB's intellectuals.

If, however, Gen. HALSTEAD wishes to know the real method by which the South is kept solid, the unanimous reply of the in-telligent part of the community will hammer into the reluctant tympanum of his ears the answer that the Ohio Mouth is what does the business. No guns and no revolvers are needed to keep the South solid while Northern Republicans persist in libelling and insulting it. The Democratic party of the South has no more effective canvassers than such Howling Dervishes of reaction as SHERMAN, FORAKER, HOAR, CHANDLER, and BELLUM BOUTELLE. While these 110-tor mouths sputter hatred at the South, there will be no use for guns and revolvers in the politics of the Democrats who are getting rich south of Mason's and Drxon's line.

# A Southern Slander.

The relations between Mr. CLEVELAND'S recorded views on a second term and his alleged willingness to reconsider them, is most refreshingly by the Richmond State. Our esteemed Southern contemporary says that "Mr. CLEVELAND may have thought that a President should serve only one term," but he has had an opportunity now to see that his work of reorganizing the administration of the Government on true Democratic principles is only half done, and that when, at the end of his second term, he retires forever, he will have fully accomplished his mission, for which a man of his rare executive power is peculiarly fitted."

Four years of office and the work for e was elected only half done! What an insulting suggestion! And it isn't true. If Mr. CLEVELAND doesn't instruct Col. DANIEL SOUTT LAMONT to strike the Richmond State from the White House files, it will be because it is not there now.

# The One Man Idea.

The most interesting part of Governor HILL's speech at the TILDEN dinner is that in which he reminds the people that the fortunes of the Democratic party are not now de pendent upon any one man, and never can be

The one man idea is as dead as Cossarism. The partisans and servile adulators of Gen GRANT tried to establish it as a principle of politics, and they failed, signally, memorably, completely. There is no place for the one man idea in the American theory.

Governor HILL does well to recall at the time the words of the greatest Demogration statesman of the last half century:

"Neither the Democratic party nor the public, for whose future that party is the bes warantee, is now, or ever can be, dependen upon any one man for their successful progress in the path of noble destiny."

The letter of the Hon. AMOS J. CUMMINGS f. C., which we published yesterday, was a comment of importance, and the people ough o understand it clearly.

It may be said in general that the legislation of this country is no longer conducted by the House of Representatives, but by the committees of that House. Except in extraordinary ncies, the committees rule the Rouse a if they owned it.

Democrats do not believe in repealing the in-Why, then, did they declare in their last na-

tional platform that the internal revenue tax and that alone, was a "war tax," and say substantially that it should go? Perhaps the platform really was what corain Democratic journals seem to think-a joke

An American eagle in South Carolina after the larceny of a hen committed an assault with intent to kill upon a woman of 74. The eagle family ought to be ashamed of itself. But the Bird of Freedom occasionally gets off his feed.

The explorer SCHWEINFURTH once expressed the opinion that travellers should not venture into central Africa before being 35 or 40 years old, as younger men were not so well fit-ted to endure the climate. His theory seems to be quite thoroughly disproved by the fact that a large proportion of recent successful ex-plorers have been very young men. Mr. Douls whose remarkable adventures in the western Sahara last year have been described in THE SUN, is only 25 years old. JOSEPH THOMSON, who did such brilliant things during the year and a half he commanded the KEITH JOHNSON dition to the great lakes, was less than 21 years old when he came home, and he was under 26 when he entered the land of the fierce Masais and was the first white man to cross their dreaded country. H. H. JOHNSTON. the first after STANLET to write a book on th upper Congo, was only 21 years old when he made the journey. He has since lived for some months on Mount Kilima-Njaro and is now at work in west Africa. Lieut, GLEERUP, who made a trip across equatorial Africa over a

year age, was under 80, and many of the agents of the Congo State who are spending two or three years at a stretch on the river are very roung men.

The Senate Committee on Education has decided to introduce a bill providing for the appointment of a commission to investigate the liquor traffe, simply and compoundly, the working of prohibitory and license laws, and the whole subject generally. This will be a fine threshing over of all straw, and the non-total abeliance of the subject of the total-abstinence members of the commi can take in refreshment with a straw while their dry colleagues take in information.

Winter made a very creditable attempt to brace up yesterday, and put a considerable ad-dition to his score. But the track is in pretty bad condition this morning. On the whole, safe betters will wager that Winter will be a stayer until Spring, blissful purveyor of hope and sarsaparilla, resumes business,

This is the happy Chinese New Year; but Chinese civil service reform doesn't seem to be enjoying itself. Poor thing! Poor little thing!

#### A NEW TERM FOR CONGRESS.

A House Committee Surgests a Plan Differ ent from the Senate's for Beginning Rading the Sessions of Congress.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The Senate has taken up and passed offhand Mr. Hoar's joint resolution relating to the term of the President of the United States and the term of Congress as if amending the Constitution was an everyday occurrence. It must be said, however, that the same Constitutional amendment was passed by the Senate last winter, and the composition of this body has not since greatly changed. The proposition thus approved is to change inauguration day and the beginning and end of each Congress from March 4 to April 80, Mr. Hoar also proposes that the annual sessions of Congress should by statute be made to begin on Oct. 15. Thus the short session would be pieced out at both ends. But the folly of asembling Congress at that date, with important elections—State, Congressional, or Presidential, or perhaps all three—coming off in November,

The House select Committee on the Election of President, Vice-President, and Representa tives in Congress favors a different project. It proposes to change the time for beginning and ending a Congress from the 4th of March to the 31st of December; and some of the argu ments it employs are worth considering, if a change is to be made at all. At any rate, it be comes clear that the matter is too important to hurried through for the mere purpose of

comes clear that the matter is too important to be hurried through for the mere purpose of having a change take effect with the present Congress and the present Administration.

Under the House committee plan thus proposed the elections for Representatives will take place as now, in November, but the members would begin their term of office on the Sist of December following, and the session would open a lew days later, in January, One of the first advantages expected from this change is that whereas now the Representatives do not hold a regular annual session until thirteen months after their election, during which time the political views of the country may have been changed, under the new system they would begin their actual work in about two months. They would accordingly be more likely to take up urgently questions which were before the people during the canvass resulting in their election. At present, according to the argument of the committee, the second or short session is sometimes that of a body whose political majority has not been sustained at the polls, or at least individual districts are often represented by men from whom the people have withdrawn their support:

The efficiency of Representatives during the short session is sometimes impaired because they have failed of reflection. Bepresentatives are chosen upon issues which may have been settled when they come to the capital to enter actively unon the performance of their duties. The people in many instances a e not represented by the men whom they have chosen to represent them, but defeated candidates hold over.

Under the new plan, also, there would be no short session.

senied by the men whom they have chosen to represent them, but defeated candidates hold over.

Under the new plan, also, there would be no short session. The present system closes the second session at noon of March 4, whatever the state of public business. Many measures of importance thus fail to receive proper legislation, and repeatedly even routine supply bills fail, for lack not of hours but of minutes. On the other hand jobs and schemes of plunder are sometimes rushed through in the lack of time for consideration. Occasionally the inadequate treatment of the public business requires the calling of an extra session of the new Congress on after the 4th of March, and this is a matter of extra expense and labor. The Benate plan extends the short session to April 30, but it still leaves a fixed day for adjournment. The House committee bill begins each session amor the later than now, but experience shows that December is mostly wasted by the holiday adjournment. Each session can last till the end of the year if necessary.

Whatever the merita or drawbacks of this plan, it at least suggests that many things are to be taken into consideration before adopting any change like the one proposed by the Senate.

INTERESTING GOSSIP OF THE DAI

Formal announcement was made from the rostru of the Steck Exchange yesterday of the formation of the new stock brokerage firm of William Belden & Co. It was greeted with a long low whistle by a good many f the boys. Mr. Charley Stokes, who has linked his or use boys. Br. Charley stokes, who has linked his fortune and reputation, with that of Jay Gould's old part: nor and is the Soard member of the new firm, came into the Exchange yesterday wearing his overcoat an unusual proceeding for him. The boys at once thought they saw a point in this and the rest of the day consecutive. save your overcost in the office I'

Meyer Bussel, although you would not suspect it from his name, is a prominent member of the Knights of St. Patrick. The way it came about was that he happened to be the law partner of Fire Commissioner Purroy, who, of course, is a Knight.

The crass for Japanese brick-brac which has so thoroughly caught and held American collectors is the growth of a little over thirty years. When Commodore erry returned to Washington from Mikado land abo 354, he brought the first Japanese curios over seen here. knoug them were two large isoquered bowia, with lovers one of which was bought by Edward Everett. Lacquered ware was greatly admired, and it was de plared that the Japanese had made wood malleable.

Some young men about town actually go to Philade phia to get their clothes made, which seems more sur-prising than if they went to London for them, by a good deal. It is a fact that John Wanamaker, Philadelphia's merchant prince, beaust quietly of the customers he gets from the metropolis for his new styles in linen and neckwear. The De Rennes brothers, who live half the time at Deimonico's and the other half in Savannah, be-long to as eld Philadelphia family, and own one of the best stocked wine cellars in that town of terrapin and yquem. It is not sufprising perhaps, that they should stick to the Quaker City tailors. With them at Delmon loo's is often seen young Dulaney of Virginia, brother of he famous Hal, who is said to have drunk champs rom a Baltimore belie's slipper, and who inherited

Pulltuer, What's the Use of Such a Lie!

Prom the Brooklyn Citism.

Boston, Feb. 10.—The special in the World from Boston in reference to Father Rochs, of the Working Boys' Home of this city, being crooked in his accounts and having been compelled to resign, is a slanderous faisehood, and pronounced so by the Archbishop, Father Bocha the Board of Trustees, the Postmaster, and all concerned. Father Roche is still manager of the and an concerned. Fainer some is simi manager of the institution, and has never been deprived of his mail.

The appointment among the trustees of a regular treasurer, with assistant, required by the growth of the institution, did away with the necessity of keeping sence his private secretary, a boy, kept the personal letters of the Soard so long that the latter asked for a du plicate key to the Post Office box, but before it was grant ed Father Reche returned and the matter was dropped

# Mr. Cleveland May Withdraw.

Prom the Globe Democrat.

WARHINGTON, Feb., 6.—Mr. Edwin Fleming.
he editor of the Bugulo Courier, is in Washington. The
Dearter is very close to the Administration, as it always s been to Mr. Cleveland since he entered pol Mr. Fleming says candidly that he does not know of a single expression which had come from Mr. Cleveland to the effect that he will accept a renomination. Those who knew him best will be least surprised if he shall delare himself in the near future against a second term. Col. Watterson as a Protectionist.

From the Wichits Sunday Growler.
Although not the founder, Henry Watterso a great pairon of protection of home industries, and is services to the people rendered in connection with he gratem of legislation for the support of home indus-

rice and internal improvements has engraved his dis singuished name on the country's political history. No Second Pinco for Indiana Placeview with the Hon. W. D. Holman in the Placeview Despuich. "The Hoosiers are tired of the Vice-PresiCANADA SHOULD BE SHUT OUT.

understanding whatever in reference to, or connected directly or indirectly with, the rates or conditions pre-cedent or subsequent under which any traffic shall be secored or transported, and all contracts and condition secured or transported, and all contracts and conditions other than those ordinarily printed on the regular tickets or in the regular bills of lading connected with the sale of passenger tickets, or transportation, or with the shipments of freight, or with the diversion of passengers or freight from the line or route of any common carrier, shall be deemed to be public contracts and shall be made on written or printed forms in triplicate, one for each of the parties thereto, and one to be forwarded to the Commissioners appointed under the act under such regulations as they shall prescribe. He also appeared that act to the commissioners appointed under the contracts.

place in the United States, in bond, or without paying duty on the same at the port or place of reentry.

It had always, he said, been the settled policy to protect our coasting trade, and reserve it exclusively for the benefit of American ships. Railroads were unknown when these laws were made, but if they had been in use along our land borders, as ships were on our seaboard waters, could it be doubted that Congress would not have taxed, fostered, and protected them within our own limits as against such as might be located in loreign territory? Could it be contended that our commerce up and down the Atlantic coast or along the Guil, or up and down the Pacific coast, or along the great lakes between points exclusively within our national jurisdiction, had any better right to protection than commerce between other points within our boundary?

There was not another Government in the world that permitted or had ever thought of permitting the practice, and the absurdity and injustice of it were abundantly manifest when it was remembered that the Government of the very dominion which was becoming enriched by its enjoyment from us, refused positively to permit American railroads in the Northwest to take wheat out of Manitoba, haul it through the United States, and reënter it free of duty for Canadian points.

Our own railroad, corporations, hands were

is the great question: Shall we live in such relations with the Dominion of Canada and the British maritime provinces as to encourage them in their allegiance to the British crown and their political union with the British empire, or shall we so manage our affairs as to force them ultimately to a political union with us? They should be brought under the Constitution and laws of our country as soon as possible, peaceably if it can be so arranged, but forcibly if we must. The Dominion has 10,773 miles of railroad, all of which has been built under British subsidies, and most of which has been specially located so that it can be used for military purposes against our entire northern frontier. The St. Lawrence and Welland Canais afford the British Government ample means of filling the great lakes with guaboats on short notice.

The entire boundary line between the British possessions and our own could be crossed by boat or wagon through nearly every mile of its extent every night of the year by smugglers. The Dominion of Canada contained a population of 4.324.810 souls, whom we might justly disregard as a public enemy, but at the end of twenty-five years it would probably contain 20.000.000 souls, whom it would be exceedingly difficult to expel from an armed invasion of our border, and impossible to prevent from inflicting enormous damage upon our people and possessions.

from inflicting enormous damage upon our people and possessions.

It was self-evident that, if we give the Canadians all they want of us without compelling them to come into the Union, they would be sure to stay out of it so long as Great Britain would nay their bills, lend them money, subsidize their enterprises, fight their battles, and distribute titles and honors to their leaders.

Gen. Wilson expressed the conviction that the fisheries question ought not to be settled upon any other basis than a recognition of equal rights. We had shared fi the effort which brought the fisheries under British rule, and an equal share in them was our right.

# Ought She to Visit Her!

no objection. A wife is under no obligation to give up her former friends because they have not made the acquaintance of her husband. If she knows them, the mere fact that he does not, or knows nothing of their circumstances, in no wise forbids her visiting them as of old. It present her husband to her old associates and o receive their congratulations afterward on the excellence of her choice; but if he can't spare time for this, that is his misfortune and theirs. But the wife's relations in life are not to be overthrown merely on that account. We have frequently heard complaints by for lorn intimates that a friend's marriage had drawn her away from her previous connec tions; and this is to be avoided as much as possible. But in this case it seems to us that the husband may be to blame for not making greater efforts to go and see these people of whom he knows nothing except what his wife tells him. It would be no more, on his part, than paying proper respect to her and to them.

Taking up the second question, however, we will divide it and say, first, that it is proper fo er to remain over night upon one condition only, namely, that she has notified her hus and of such intention and has received his permission and approval. Without dwelling upon the recognized obligation of a wife to come in as a rule before dark, it can be said a a general law that without her husband's perdasion and approval she should never do any thing; or, at least, she should do nothing which she knows he would object to. Whether it is wise or not for him to allow such proceedings as he has mentioned, no third party can say, That is a question for his own judgment, and wishing him success in adjusting the apparently somewhat neglected regulations of his house re leave it to his own determination.

#### An Antegraph Flend that Deserves the Cake From the Philadelphia Telem

LONDON, Jan. 27 .- Sir Moretl Mackenzie London, Jan. 27.—Sir Morell Mackenzie continues to receive numerous letters from all parts of England, Germany, and America, imploring him to try "certain cures" for the Crown Prince, many of them, it is needless to say, recommending patent medicines. He also receives frequent applications for his autograph. A few days ago he had a letter from Indiana, in which the writer stated that it was "his desire to secure good autographs." and he enclosed a carefully ruled form with lines showing where the Crown Prince, the Emperor of Germany, the Prime Minister—by which he informed Sir Morell he meant Prince Bismarck—and the physician attending on the Crown Prince were to write their names, He concluded his letter by hoping the Doctor would not refuse his "small request" to procure the signatures, which he observed " will only take a minute to do."

# From the Pioneer Press

Bulwer is pronounced Buller.
Cowpor is pronounced Cooper.
Holburn is pronounced Hobun.
Wemyss is pronounced Weems.
Knollys is pronounced Knowles.
Cockburn is pronounced Coburn.
Brougham is pronounced Broom,
Norwich is pronounced Narridge.
Bt. Leger is pronounced Sillinger.
Hawarden is pronounced Cohoon.
Colquhoun is pronounced Cohoon.
Cirencester is pronounced Sissiste Cohoon. Sissister

Gen, Wilson Says we Bind Our Own Rail Washington, Feb. 10 .- Gen. James H. Wilson addressed the Inter-State Commerce Committee of the Senate this morning, pro posing certain amendments to the Inter-State Commerce law touching the relations of Canadian railroads to that law. He said he repre sented nobody but himself and the American people. He proposed that the first paragraph of section 3 should be amended by adding the following words:

Or to enter into any private or secret contract o

act under such regulations as they shall prescribe.

He also suggested that section 6 be amended so as to make it unlawful for any common carrier to receive freight, but not passengers, at any point in the United States and carry the same through any foreign country to another place in the United States, in bond, or without paying duty on the same at the port or place of refentry.

the United States, and reënter it free of duty for Canadian points.
Our own railroad corporations' hands were to a certain extent bound while the Canadian roads were picking their pockets. It would seem no more than fair that Congress should ent off all the facilities which are extended to the Canadian railroads.

Back of these more obvious considerations is the great question: Shall we live in such relations with the Dominion of Canada and the British maritime provinces as to encourage

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: 1. Is it proper and wise for a young wife barely two months married to visit a female friend living at a distance, but asually known to the husband, the latter of whom car not accompany his wife, and has never visited his wife's friend or seen hor connections or the place where she resides? 2 if so, ist proper and wise for her to remain resides? 2 if so, ist proper and wise for her to remain the might and probably meet other young people, make and female, never seen by her bushand? Bacouxys. .To the first proceeding cited here we can see

#### English as She is Spoke. Talbot is pronounced Tolbut.

Thames is pronounced Tems. Bulwer is pronounced Buller. Colqunoun is pronounced Concon. Cirencester is pronounced Sissister. Greavener is pronounced Grovener. Ralisbury is pronounced Sawisbury. Beauchamp is pronounced Marrabun. Marylebone is pronounced Marrabun. Abergavenny is pronounced Marchank Bolingbroke is pronounced Bullingbroo.

Wanted, a Prophet. The goose bone and the ground hog do no ake us beyond March. Is there a prophet anywher the will come out boldly and my the summer will be old one;

Well Worth the Pain. Gus—What is that red mark around your neek. Jack: somebody been trying to choke you?

Jack—No. I was tobogganing last night with a Yamar College girl.

RECEIVING THE PRESIDENT'S GIFT. Indications that the Copy of the Constitution

Rome, Jan. 21.—The cordiality and unfeigned delight with which the Pope recedived the gift of President Cleveland and the American delegation who brought it was a noticeable feature of the golden jubilee in the Vatican. On no occasion, say the cardinals and other prelates who surround the Pontifi in daily life did he manifest such intense pleasure on the Cocasion of the United States was placed in his hands. His actions at the former reception, as well as subsequently, bore testimony to his feelings. Not a syliable uttered by Archbiehop Ryan in his address escaped his attention. Every word was weighed carefully.

The answer of the Pontiff was lively, with tender expressions and vigorous sentiments. Though apparently a man physically weak booting the continued confinement in the vatican, he stock that the property of the property of the continued confinement in the vatican. he stock that he was a present of the property of the continued confinement in the vatican. he stock that he was a present of the property day, and their eyes riveted to his face by the fervor he displayed. There was, no question, he left the honor of the gift of President Cleveland intensely, nor were his words few. He spoke nearly five minutes. During his remarks he enumerated on his flinger lips the service of the President Cleveland intensely, nor were his words pleasing one, his countenance was radiant with delight. His contemplative joy went into the language that followed, and even the attending members of the Prapal court, schooled in the reserve and quietude of their sphere, could not suppress exhibitions of happiness. Altogether the occasion was a memorable one. The gift of no potentate was accopted with minute and the president of the first phere, could not suppress exhibitions of happiness. Altogether the occasion was a memorable one. The gift of president first phere, could not suppress exhibitions of happiness. Altogether the occasion was a memorable one. The gift of president first phere was a counterface of poid and the presid

# Blissards Hard on Smokers,

One of the coidest days recently, pedestrians on Clark street stared in amazement at a big man who shuffled along apparently nearly overcome with heat. He carried an enormous coonskin coat on his arm, his big fur cap was pushed back from his forehead, his coat was unbuttoned, and the perspiration stood in beads on his brow. He was looking anxiously at the store windows, as if in search of something that he'd got to have, and have right off. Along about Washington street he gave it up as a bad job, and tackled a shivering Chicagona who was hidden in a fur collar, and was trying to keep from freezing to death.

"Bay, strafiger!" he remarked feebly, wiping his forehead with the back of his hand, "kin ye steer me onter somethin' coolin"—soda waster or sech like? I'm clean done up with the heat. "The Chicagona was too much a stonished to reply, and stared blankly at the speaker.

"What's the matter with this here durn town, anyhow?" continued the big man, taking off his cap and unbuttoning his vest. "All the sods water masheens is done up in tisshoo paper, an' durned if I kin find so much ez a drink o' ice water. I shu'd think sech hot weather ez—"

"He the weather!" broke in the other man.

"He the weather!" broke in the other man. From the Chicago Pribune.

drink o' ice water. I sh'u'd think sech hot weather ez—"
"Hot weather!" broke in the other man. "For the Lord's sake, man. it's live below!"
"Goshl is it hot's that?" said the big man mopping his face and moving into the shade. "Where'd you come from anyway?" asked the Chicago man in an awed voice.
"Dakota—an' in the last blizzard I wug—"
"Oh. I see," said the Chicagoan, "been pretty cold up your way lately, and you ain't used to our mild climate."
"That's it, that's it." responded the Dakota man, drawing himself up with conscious pride. "Why, in the last blizzard 'twug so cold I didn't have a smoke fur near a week."
"How's that," asked his hearer, "cigar freeze while you were smoking?"
"Oh, no, but it took a steam grindstone four days to light a match."

#### Rich Men's Boginnings. From the Chicago News

Instances of lowly beginnings are not rare in the list of Chicago millionairea. J. W. Doane, the President of the Merchants' Loan and Trust Company, began his commercial career in Chicago a very small dealer in peanuts. W. M. Hoyt, the wholesale grocer and founder of the immense tea trade between Chicago and China in his youth kept a little apple stand at the door of the old Richmond Hotel on Lake street. L. J. Guge's first work was as a carpenter in his father's box factory on the West side. The Libby brothers, the immensely rich packers, started as working butchers, Jacob Rosenburg, the capitalist, and Levi Rosenfeld, who died last summer, whose great fortunes were larkely increased by their share in the Michael Roses \$11,000,000 estato, were both peddlers and carried packs about the surrounding country. H. A. Kohn, the head of the big wholesale clothing house on Franklin street, was also a peddler. N. K. Fairbank boasts that he can lay a brick now as well as in his youth, when he worked as a mason. C. H. McCormick and Leander J. McCormick were foundrymen. The first shop they owned was a small shed on North Water street, east of liush, B. P. Hutchinson earned his youthful wages as a shoemaker. Nelson Morris blacked boots and did chores around a small inn in the old Sherman stock yards. Afterward he began trading in lame hogs. C. B. Farweil's first employment in Chicago was as the smallest clerk in George Smith's bank on Lake street. Conrad Scipp, the millionaire brewer, was a common brewery hand and his partner, Lehmann, was a carpenter. Jerome Beecher was a common brewery hand and his partner, Lehmann, was a carpenter. Jerome Beecher was a clerk in A. G. Downe's dry goods store.

### A Billiard Run that Micht have Lasted for From the Minneapolis Tribune

Jake Schnefer, when 15 years old, could easily deleat any of the players in Leavenworth or vicinity, and while at that age, after the McDevitt-Dion match, made the astonishing run of 1.483 at the four-ball American game, the push-shot, still allowed in pool, being then permissable in billiards. During the progress of this run the crowd in the saloon gathered around the table to see if the boy could break McDavitt's famous run, but his father, annoyed at the interruption, turned out the gas and stopped the run.

A Fair Visitor From the West.

Young Mr. Gotham (at a Murray Hill enter-

ainment)-Do you know. Miss Smith, if the lady who i

# surrounded by the group of gentieman is married? Miss Smith—Oh, I think not. I notice that she is carrying on one or two desperate diretations. No married lady would do that you know. Young Mr. Gotkam, with in: Of course not. And when do you expect to return to your home in southern illinols. Miss Smith?

The Dynamite Gua.

To THE EDITOR OF THE BUN-Sir: A correspondent of Tue Sun writing from this city about dynamite projectiles invented by James Weir Grayd ate Lieutenant of the United States Navy. says: "O sourse no such charges (of dynamite) are practicable by Graydon's method) as those thrown (one and one quarter miles) by Capt Zalinaki from the Mefford pneumatic (compressed air) gan."
The quantity of dynamic is adapted to the size of the shell. If the shell is large and long enough to hold 50 or 500 pounds of dynamits, that amount by the Graydon method, can be safely fired by a corresponding amount of gunpowder from Jay rifled cannon of adequate size and calibre, and successfully, too, for the full range of that cannon.

Wastington, Feb. 2.

-A citizen of Muncie, Ind., went to a re-

—A citizen of Mulicio, and, well to a religious meeting the other evening and read a newspaper
most of the time. He was arrected, harred with "daturbing a religious meeting," tried and acquitted.

—Mrs. Stella M. Barnes, a handsome young widow of Jackson. Mish., is now likely to be overrung with saitors. She has just heard that she is one of the twenty heirs of Chartes G. Havens, who, dying left as estate of about \$4,000,000, of which Mrs. Barnes's share will be \$150,000.

-In a paper on the strength of different —In a paper on the strength of different kinds of wood for building purposes. Fref. Johnson cells attention to the fact, as now demonstrated, that many cheaper kinds of timber may prove more valuable for structures than more expensive varieties which has been supposed to be stronger, and therefore, more 4s-strable. Thus pine supports or pillars have been found stronger than oak ones, when tested in large samples

-The Oxford County Advertiser, in a good —The Oxford County Advertiser, In a good sketch of Miss Hannah Rowland, who taught one of the early schools of Maine, tells this story: One day the was putting a class through an exercise in the presence of two young gentlemen from out of town who were visiting the school. They laughed considerably at the scholars, whereupon "Children," exclaimed Miss Beeland in her clear, loud tones, "what is it a sign of to see persons laughlug!" "A weak mind," was the shrift answer of every voice in the class, and there was never laughlur.

-The project of an Indo-European canal —The project of an Indo-European canal by way of the Euphrates valley and the Persias Get, will, it is claimed, realise two important results namely those of irrigation and navigation, and thus restore facility to those want wastes. Such a canal would shorten the present route of going and coming to Bombay sees aix days. Scientific authorities do not consider the agineering difficulties involved in such an undertaking of an insuperable character—nothing which work seriously resist the efficiency of modern appliances—but the estimated expense is enormous. the estimated expense is enormous.

—A new and interesting anecdote of Dan-

—A new and interesting anecdote of Daniel Webster is told by a correspondent of the Meganize of
incrican Bistery. The night after Webster lost the nonination for President be was serenaded by some freeds
in Washington. For a time there was no size of its
about the house, but finally a second story window was
raised and Webster appeared in his night cicites. He
rested his hands on the window sill, and after the cheering ceased, spoke in a clear, sad tone. His citting words ing ceased, spoke in a clear, sad tone. He dering words were these: "Boys, I am glad to see you but this is the last time you will hear my voice. I am going to my home, and I feel that I am going to my home to dis." A few mouths later he died at his home in Marshfield. -Fishing in the ponds near Worcester, Mass, has been unusually good this winter, and then have been good catches at Lake Quintigamond. Fickerel are caught mostly, but occasionally a trout is takes. When they come from the water they are almost be

flavor. One taken recently was rubbed in the snow quantities before the alime was removed enough to show the bright carmine spets on the sites and the marking of the back. Some of the ponds have been sected with black bass, carp, and landlocked salmon Them, suit seems to be that the bass and pickerel have threes on the carp and salmon, and indeed devoured thems! -Physicians agree that the poison conveyed by human teeth is one of the most sunoying the veyed by human teeth is one of the most aunoying that they have to deal with. One of them writing, "I have under my attention severe and most complicated case of blood poisoning, in which the patient had but slightly abraided the hand in the course of a fight by striking the knuckles against the teeth of his opponent. I have known hands thus poisoned only saved from amputation by the application of all the resources of science. To

black, covered with slime, and the flesh has a mud

many other causes may be responsible for this poleosest condition of the teeth: and I am not propared to say that a man with good health and a clean, sweet moun would not convey the poison."

—A district magistrate of Shanghai had brought before him a man charged with stealing a table for him to commit such a crime. The magnetiate is tened gravely to the tale, and professed his sympath and sorrow for the poor man. "Go home," he said,
"and get cured, and, as you are very poor, take that hag,
which contains 10,000 cash, as a present from me." The prisoner made obelsance, threw the heavy bag over his shoulder, and departed. He had not gone far before he was arrested, brought back and found guilty, the magic

bacco or whiskey or derangement of the stomach free

trate remarking that a man who could carry of a heavy sack could have had no difficulty in stealing a table. -Two young men were tried in Calais, Me., the other day, for disturbing a meeting of the ba-Me, the other day, for disturbing a meeting of the in-vation Army. They were convicted, and when Cen-adjourned the Salvation Army captain asked it is could offer prayer. She was told that she might as, kneeling on the floor, she blessed the Justice for prete-ing the unprotected, and for enforcing the law; prayi for the conversion of the two offenders; prayed for the lawyer, who had "defended evil, encouraged lying at grounding." asked that he might are the server of the grongdoing;" saked that he might see the error of is ways, and turn to the heavenly path, and then put up a general petition for all who were present—speciator, officers, and prisoners. Her fellow soldiers who were present reënforced her so heartily with "Amens" that

the marshal had to stop the prayer. -A Washington correspondent gives this account of the conclusion of an evening spent at its White House by Brother Henry Watterson, who is supposed to tell the story: "We had an excellent time sai Watterson, and after the President had related to mea good story, at which I heartily laughed, I thought would be a very good time to mention a little matter that was on my mind, and in which I felt some persons interest. Accordingly I began my statement. I hadn't manner. He seemed to freeze right up, and it was not ong before he appeared to me as a m

Of course I was frozen out, and, without flushing, took up my hat and said 'Good night Mr. President That is the kind of a joily good fellow Cleveland is -It was not until last year that the Moon would permit any examination of the citif dwellars which have long been known to exist some days journer southwest of the city of Morocoo. This strange city of the cave dwellers is almost exactly like some of those in New Mexico and other Territories which archaelocus have explored. The dwellings were dug out of the sold tom of the valley. The face of the cliff is in places pe pendicular, and it is believed that the troglodytes couhave reached their dwellings only with the aid of rope ladders. Some of the dwellings contain three rooms ladders. Some of the dwellings contain three rooms the largest of which is about 17 by 7 feet, and the wall

of the larger rooms are generally pierced by window Nothing is known as to who these cave dwellers were -Balloons destined for the Italian army in Africa were tried recently in the presence of several Preach and foreign officers and aeronauts. One is to be used at night, and carries a lamp equal to seventy cas-dies in power. Each balloon with its appurienances is coiled up in a box and placed in a four-wheeled values. at the back of which is a pulley which lets out the cable and acts as an anchor. The cables are interlaced with wires which enable telephonic and telegraphic comma-nication to be kept up with the aeronauts. As water scarce in the Soudan, where the balloons will be used a generating machine for the manufacture of the hydrogen will be established at Naples and the gas will be packed in steel tubes and carried away for campaining purposes. Forty tubes will suffice for the inflation of the balloons. The recent experiment was successful the

salloons being worked by six men. -Nevada horse raisers and ranchmen on the Pioche and White Pine ranges are complaining of the wild horses of that region. In the Shellback Meet-tains are bands of from 150 to 200 of these borses safe under the leadership of powerful stallions, and ther make regular raids on the ranches and run off the burse ning and wary, and will not let a man get within rife shot of them. The numance became so great that les spring fifteen experienced horsemen and hunterstarted out with the object of killing off as many of the "bost stallions" as possible. In a ten days' hunt they manage to kill just one horse. The wild horses of Nevada aver are about 500 pounds weight, and when caught are about the most ugly beast alive. But if they can be thereught subjued and broken, they make the most serviceable and hardy horses imaginable.

Col. J. L. Cuibertson of Edwardsport

Ind. tells this story of his experience in 1854 or there

bouts, the time of the great migration of squirels from the East to the West. The Evansville Courier, which pe lishes the story, eays that the Colone is a gentleman of "unquestioned truth and honesty." He was a young man then, and one day took his rifle and went about a mile from town to hunt. He was going through the so thick around him and seemed so fearless that he steed in amazement. Finally he struck one with a stick. The Squirrel uttered a sharp squeak and instantly myriads of squirrels from all directions rushed to the defence of their assoc ate and attacked Mr. Culbertson who kicked them off and clubbed at them with his run. They climbed up his legs, jumped upon his back, and on top of his head. He fought desperately, but the more he succeeded hurting the louder the chattering and acreaming arouse him became, which only brought greater numbers of the infuriated little animals to the attack. They bit ha-legs and arms and gashed his face and neck and lacet ated his hauds, fairly scrambling over each other is their fierce assault. He dropped his gun and retreated as fast as he could, firstling desperately as he went. Blood streamed down his face and neck and hands. They is streamed down his face and neck and hands They us him through the ears and beid on until they actually tore their hold loose. He got out of the woods and still scores followed him and stung to him until they were pulled off by the cierk and others in a store into whise young Cultertson rushed for assistance. Some of the friends who helped to pull off the squirreis and who saw him come into town literally beast with them still reside at Edwardaport. His friends washed his wounds and staved the flow of blood white trickles down his legs stayed the flow of blood which trickled down his less and back and grahed from his face and neck, and, with good care and attention, he slowly recovered.